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EDMUND DEACON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
HENRY PETERSON, }

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850. WHOLE NO. 1504.

Choice Poetry.

FROM SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.

THEODORA.

BY EDITH MAY.

Some we know her for an angel,
Bearing meek the common load,
Let us call her Obedience,
Gift of God

Still we trying, that every manner
Is a rose upon her brow,
All her days are lessons drawing
From a tough.

She is very slight, and graceful
As the bending of a tree;
As the mantle figure drooping
Of an urn.

In her eyes are tranquil shadows
Lofty thoughts alone can make,
Like the darkness formed by mountains
O'er a lake.

If you speak, the shadow returning
O'er her quiet from afar
To their depths, is like the answer
Of a star.

No one marvels at her beauty;
Blended with a perfect whole,
Beauty cannot rest expressed
Of the soul.

For her tidiness word or fancy
Unarranged for human ear,
Might be ordered to its angel
Watching near

Do a theme however homely,
It is glorious to see
Like a common air transfigured
By a sunset's shell.

And her words, severely simple,
As a drapery Grecian wrought,
Show the crisp, harmonic outline
Of her thought.

To digress her looks with grandeur,
Would seem strange as to dress
Gold and velvet round a sunset
Or caress

Her a robe of simple texture
Thrown in careless folds about her throat,
And her rippled locks, part banded,
Part afloat.

While a pendant cross of Olive
In their folds should be arrayed,
Or a wreath with which Minerva
Loved their shade.

Original Novelet.

THE TWO BRIDES.

(CONTINUED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, by T. S. Arthur, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of U. S., of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER III.

Anna Lester had a lover as well as the more fascinating daughter Marion, but one who had not been favored in reality. He was a poor young man named Ambrose Lee, whose annual income of six hundred dollars a year, received for his services as a clerk, was hardly given for the support of himself and his only sister, with whom he resided.

About a year previous to this time, Lee happened to meet with Anna at Cape May, where he had been spending a few days with his sister, for the benefit of her health, which had been for some time rapidly failing. Timber Anna had gone on a steamer from Philadelphia, and, more to the eye of the world as a companion than as anything else, Lee was kindly given for the voyage by Mr. Manuel, but on his return to the city, by the use of a little stratagem on the part of Anna's retinue of the one

Original Lectures.

REV. DR. BAIRD'S
HISTORICAL LECTURES ON EUROPE.

The Scandinavian Countries—
NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK AND GERMANY.

PROFESSIONALLY REPORTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LECTURE III.

In my remarks to you the other evening, ladies and gentlemen, I spoke of the high state of civilization in the Scandinavian countries, and mentioned, in proof of this, the admirable administration of justice which prevails in Denmark. I might have made the same remark with respect to all the other Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden and Finland. The difference between these countries and Finland, in this respect, is immense. In the latter, the administration of justice is extremely imperfect, and the law is almost unknown; but, as to the former, you can hardly find a portion of Europe where the laws are more equal and just. I have already mentioned that the last King but one of Denmark had established throughout his kingdom what are called Courts of Conciliation, for the settlement of ordinary civil cases, and that if you are not possible for a case to enter a law court until its settlement had been unsuccessfully attempted in one of these Courts of Conciliation. I would now say that in Norway they have gone a little further—their mode is a step in advance of this. They not only require the intervention of the Court of Conciliation, but they make the Judge accommodate the parties, if possible—even go up from the inferior to the Superior Court upon the request of the former, whether there is an appeal or not, and if the latter finds the original decision to be wrong, the Inferior Judge very often has to pay for it, when the case is sent back to him. The consequence is that there is very seldom found a case which is sufficiently a fool to accept the office of Judge, unless he is well versed and worthy of the law. (?)

In Sweden it is much the same, and the administration of justice is nearly as good as it is in Denmark and Norway; perhaps not quite. In Finland, alas, justice is more shuffled about than in any other part of the Russian Empire.

As to religion, but about eight millions of the Scandinavian countries are Protestants, with very few exceptions. There are not more than two or three thousand Catholics in Denmark, and in Norway there are not one hundred, with only two priests, but no Bishop. The whole of these nations are Protestants—Lutheran both and Episcopal here and there. They have a very great deal doing to circulate the Scriptures and religious books among the people, and there is a remarkable taste and interest in other respects.—Sweden, I think, will have before long, a vigorous nation of its kind, and it is remarkable that in one hundred years becoming a Roman Catholic Sweden must make religion free, and I have no doubt that it will be done in a correct time. As the sea not yet arrived to the excellent state at things which we have in this country.

Denmark, however, has new perfect religious liberty, by her new Constitution, if I understand the matter, and they have it in Norway, also, to some extent. Any Norwegian can make choice of a religion to suit his own views, when he has arrived at the age of nineteen, by signing a paper naming the Church chosen, and paying a small price for the privilege.

But one of the most interesting things in regard to the Scandinavian countries at the present is the progress of the temperance cause, especially in the Northern parts: there has been a great deal done within the last few years to promote temperance, and in no country was it more needed. When I was there, in 1838, there was not a single Temperance Society throughout the whole kingdom of Sweden and Norway, but when I went there in 1848, just ten years later, I saw, at Stockholm, one of the most interesting things that I witnessed throughout the whole course of my travels—it was a very large and enthusiastic Temperance Meeting, where about fifteen hundred or two thousand men were present, from the heads of Governments, down to the most prominent men in the country, among them, the celebrated chemist, Berzelius. It was reported, among the other matters of interest at the meeting, that the number of distilleries in Norway and Sweden had diminished from one hundred and sixty thousand to seventy-two thousand—a very great reduction indeed—many of those distilleries, however, were very small stills; almost every farmer had one, in which to distil his potatoes for the production of brandy, or whiskey, as we call it, and which is at the best, a most unwholesome drink, when the consumption of it, however, was about forty millions of our gallons. In this great increase in the number of distilleries was caused by the progress of temperance, and the action of the law, for the Government passed a heavy tax upon them, which caused the small ones to cease operations immediately. It was very interesting intelligence to me to hear the last precision of the North of Europe—and what was still more interesting in this connection, was to see the King and Queen of Sweden come day after day to this Temperance Meeting, and sit down in the gallery among the spectators; to hear they took no part in the exercises in throughout the whole session they were often lore and respectful interests in the consumption of boise.

And not only in temperance, but in everything there is great progress among the people; education has already advanced very much, and is advancing rapidly, and of the improvement in which the Swedes and Norwegians have exhibited under it, the making of land canals and the construction of steamboats; the latter are already quite numerous around the coast in Norway, and traveling, both by land and sea, is as I said the other evening, easy and pleasant.

The identity of the races, in both countries, is better established than formerly, and the cause appears to be, that intelligence is most generally diffused among the people. If there are any portions of Europe where the people are fit for republican government—where there are nations who could go on successfully with republican governments—it is just these Scandinavian countries. There is no mistake about it. The Norwegians, if they had a democratic form of government to-morrow, are just as capable of sustaining it as we are, and it is because the people are distinguished for their knowledge, their intelligence, and love of good order.

But I am not done with the height, principally of Germany and Hungary. These are countries of greater and more extensive agriculture and more variety of productions than Sweden and Denmark.—Germany has played a very important part in the history of Europe, and she must, in times to come. The Scandinavian countries have become famous by their exploits in former ages, but they cannot exercise any important control over the destinies of Europe, as they once could, and Denmark was once a very important kingdom, and Sweden owned almost all the country around the Baltic, where are now the principal ports of Russia and Prussia. But for the future, from the nature of the countries and the character of their territory, they can never have such importance as Germany, and the nations of the Continent in these Northern countries would be of small of it.

As to Germany itself, it is hard to tell what it is. If you take your idea from the description of geographers, it will include only the Western part of Austria, with twelve and a half millions of people; and all of Prussia, with the most important portion, with about thirteen millions; and then taking in the other States as given upon the map, you will have altogether a population of about thirty-eight millions. You will have, in other words, the part of Europe which was represented in the German Diet, which came to an end in 1848—and the Diet, long ago was attempting to revive. Germany thus given, however, does not include nearly all the people of Europe who speak the language of that country, for instance, there in Transylvania, in the Eastern part of the Empire of Austria. There are not only Transylvanians, and it would hardly be known by their name, but there always was a great many Germans emigrated in that place in the twelfth century, and into their descendants in turn, speaking a language which is said to be nearer the original Saxon than any other now used.

But in addition to the territory represented in the late German Diet, I am to speak to you, to-night, of the Austrian Empire and Hungary.—But first let us look at Germany in detail. Prussia, as I have mentioned, part of Austria and her Tyrolese and a half millions; France, containing fourteen millions; the small conglomerate, the, comparatively small, of Saxons and Wirtemberg on the South part, and Saxony and Hanover in the North part of Germany, and in addition to these, you have twenty-eight Germanic Duchies, which are, for the most part, in the Western side. Some of these are very considerable, two or three, for instance, the Grand Duchy of Baden has a million and a half of people; and its capital, Carlsruhe is a very beautiful and somewhat important city. The Duchy of Nassau, and the subsequent in the Kingdom of Saxony, and so populous in the small kingdom of Saxony; the superiority of the latter are only in their titles! Only consider Duchies of importance! Duchies of ten square miles, which is a part of Germany, and a Duchy of much weight. The Mecklenburgs—Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, are also important, and the Duchy of Brunswick, although not large in itself, has considerable influence in Germany. However, however, and her neighbor, the small Duchy of Oldenburg, are also important, and there are principally in the middle and Western parts of Germany, and I must say that there are very great reasons for instance, Nassau, Hesse Darmstadt, &c. If you tell you a convenience, which will give you an idea of their very small territory. I was once traveling in a stage in the interior of Germany, and having no book to read, I requested an intelligent German, who was a fellow-passenger, to tell me where we were, and to point out to me the various localities, as we passed. "Are we still in Hesse Darmstadt?" I asked, for there is a tract of country separated considerably from the main body of that kingdom, but which nevertheless belongs to it. "Are we still in Hesse Darmstadt?" I asked, for there is a tract of country separated considerably from the main body of that kingdom, but which nevertheless belongs to it. "Are we still in Hesse Prussia, or are we in the Duchy of Brunswick?" to which he replied, "I don't know, for I have not been in the Kingdom of Hanover;" we came into the Kingdom of Hanover; we came into the Duchy of Brunswick, which will give you an idea of their very small territory. I was once traveling in a stage in the interior of Germany, and having no book to read, I requested an intelligent German, who was a fellow-passenger, to tell me where we were, and to point out to me the various localities, as we passed. "Are we still in Hesse Darmstadt?" I asked, for there is a tract of country separated considerably from the main body of that kingdom, but which nevertheless belongs to it. "Are we still in Hesse Prussia, or are we in the Duchy of Brunswick?" to which he replied, "I don't know, for I have not been in the Kingdom of Hanover;" we came into the Kingdom of Hanover; we came into the Duchy of Brunswick, which will give you an idea of their very small territory. I was once traveling in a stage in the interior of Germany, and having no book to read, I requested an intelligent German, who was a fellow-passenger, to tell me where we were, and to point out to me the various localities, as we passed. "Are we still in Hesse Darmstadt?" I asked, for there is a tract of country separated considerably from the main body of that kingdom, but which nevertheless belongs to it. "Are we still in Hesse Prussia, or are we in the Duchy of Brunswick?" to which he replied, "I don't know, for I have not been in the Kingdom of Hanover;" we came into the Kingdom of Hanover; we came into the Duchy of Brunswick, which will give you an idea of their very small territory.

I will tell you when we come to the next small Duchy. We have passed through the ancient Principalities, and we have passed through the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, and into the Duchy of Lippe Detmold." We soon entered it, and I inquired of a boy, who was driving the team, how far it was to the next town. "Oh, it is not quickly if you wish to have an idea of it, for it is only a couple of miles off, and if you walk fast, you will have passed entirely through it."

And in about half an hour, or perhaps less, he said, in my hearing, that we were in the next. Now this shows Lippe Detmold to be a small Duchy, but it is the smallest Duchy of the other Duchies, and besides it is in well governed. They have a Legislature, and a system of laws, and young lawyers, who find it very profitable to make law for eight dollars per day, and sometimes they propose a law which is not to be passed for six months, although they are held once in every year, and if proposed, and it happens to be unpopular with the people, in the way of taxes, to support the country, it is sometimes put off for another year's share at the Court of their Duke. And every one of these Dukes, the immediate rulers of the people, is the most powerful monarchies of Europe, but we are ignorant of the fact, that in every one of these Duchies, I forget now exactly how many, perhaps, in nine cases out of ten, there is a University, and sometimes more than one at Luther, the Diet had a session at Worms, at which place he was required to appear before it, and make a defence of his doctrines and religion. It met sometimes at Spires, sometimes at Augsburg; it was within the Diet, at this last place that the early Reformers made before it their confessions, or rather profession of faith.

This Empire of Germany lasted very nearly a thousand years, namely, from the year 843 to the year 1805, when Napoleon broke it all to pieces. The last Emperor but one of this long line of Emperors, and he was the particular time I mentioned as Henry the Sixth—a very able Emperor, who died in the midst of his career, and left behind him a child three years old, named Frederick, who became, in process of time, the celebrated Emperor Frederick the Second, who was the most eminent man of his age, and who was

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Congressional News

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 14th, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill was reported back from the Finance Committee, with a recommendation that the House amendments be concurred in; which was agreed to.

Mr. Douglass, from the Finance Committee, reported a general bill to refund duties paid upon goods destroyed by the Great Fire in New York, in 1845.

After the transaction of the usual morning business, the Census Bill was then taken up.

After disposing of various House amendments, of no general importance, the Senate disagreed with the amendment of the House, substituting a new set of statistical tables for those adopted by the Senate. The additional section adopted by the House, making the present a perpetual census act, until some new law shall be passed, was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon the House amendment, providing that from and after the third of March, 1853, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members. The Senate Committee reported in favor of reducing the number to two hundred, which was rejected yeas 17, nays 27.

The question recurring on the House amendment, Mr. Chase moved to amend by increasing the number of Representatives to three hundred, which was rejected—yeas 8, nays 38.

Mr. Hale moved to amend so as to fix the number at 250. The House amendment fixing the number of Representatives at 233, was then adopted, as also were the remaining additional sections made by said House.

After debate upon an amendment, moved by Mr. Davis, of Miss., inserting in the tables a column for pensioners, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Senate, after a brief Executive Session, adjourned.

On the 15th, after the presentation of numerous petitions, and the transaction of other morning business, the bill to promote the progress of the useful arts, was made the special order for half-past twelve to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of General Roger Jones was taken up and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California, and the establishment of Territorial Governments.

Mr. Douglass expressed the desire to get a test vote upon the separation of the measure for the admission of California from the other subjects. With that view he moved to lay the bill under consideration on the table, with a view [illegible] taking up the bill for the admission [illegible] which was negatived—24 [illegible] 43, as follows:

Yeas—[illegible] Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, [illegible] Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Wales, Walker, Webster, Yulee—24.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Elmore, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood and Whitcomb—23.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved that the tenth section of the bill be amended by striking out a provision preventing the proposed Territorial Legislatures from passing any laws in respect to African Slavery, and substitute a provision preventing said Legislatures from passing any laws interfering with those rights of property which grow out of the institution of African Slavery. As it is, slavery in Territories now free, he was entirely opposed. The object of the Committee had been to leave the question of slavery entirely to the *lex loci* which he believed, and argued, prohibited African Slavery in the Territories acquired from Mexico.

Mr. Rusk defended the title of Texas to the Rio Grande, against the imputation which he understood Mr. Clay to cast upon it.

Mr. Clay denied that he had gone into the question of title. His position was, that no matter how good the title to possession of a territory, the *lex loci* of the territory continued the same as before its acquisition, until the acquiring power should extend its laws over said [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 14th, on motion of Mr. Hay, the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a Light house at Conistan Point, Raritan Bay.

Mr. Stanley offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the President's Message transmitting the Constitution of California on the second Tuesday in June, which was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's California Message.

Mr. Meacham spoke in favor of the admission of California as an independent measure, and not making her up with others. He claimed that Vermont thirty years ago, took a stand to prohibit slavery in Territories, and incidentally condemned the Clay compromise.

Mr. Julian denied that the North has aggressed on the South, and made a calm and decided anti-slavery speech.

After which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On the 15th, Mr. Stanley, from the Select Committee, to inquire what persons who held office under the last administration were correspondents of newspapers and interfere with elections, asked that the Committee authorized to employ a clerk, and have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hibbard, (Democrat from New Hampshire,) moved the following as an amendment:

"And that the said Committee be instructed to inquire whether, during the last administration, any letter or letters were in possession of Abbott Lawrence and Truman Smith, to the effect that General Taylor was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and whether the President said that he would approve a Territorial bill containing the said proviso; and whether General Taylor, when holding office under the Government, wrote letters to be published in the political papers, designed, or having a tendency to promote the election of said Taylor to the Presidency." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Stanley preferred that the subject should be referred to a separate committe of five Democrats, and four Whigs, and then let gentlemen "lay on Macduff!"

Mr. Hibbard said that it was not the purpose of the minority of the Select Committee to embarrass the inquiry. On the contrary they wished to remove all impediments. He was willing to waive the advantages which would result from a separate Committee, and would confine the subject to that of which the gentleman is Chairman; being composed of five Whigs and four Democrats.

Mr. Bayly said, that as the inquiry seemed to have been started to enlighten history as to the author of the Bundelcund Essays, he thought it would be more interesting to inquire as to the authorship of certain letters signed by General Taylor. He was opposed to the resolution, and moved to lay it on the table; but the motion was not agreed to.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Hibbard's amendment was out of order.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, desired to offer an amendment, which was read for information, that said Committee inquire and report what were the opinions of Gen. Cass prior to the election of 1848, on the constitutional power of Congress to improve rivers and harbors, and which the "noise and confusion" prevented him from making known; also, what is the true construction of Mr. Polk's letter to Mr. Kane. (Laughter, and cries of "agreed.")

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Featherstone saw no reason why a Special Committee should have a clerk, when all the Standing Committees, except two, are denied a Clerk, and moved to strike out that portion of the resolution.

Under the operation of the previous question the motion was agreed to, and [illegible] adopted.

Mr. Bayly, [illegible] the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills for the payment of Navy pensions, and Revolutionary and other pensions, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Sturgeon, the testimony relative to the Iowa contested election case, was ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table—being the motion of Mr. Brooks, made some weeks ago, to reconsider the vote by which the communications from the Secretary of State, enclosing a letter of the British Minister, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brooks said that the British Minister had requested that the coastwise trade from our Atlantic ports to the Pacific should be surrendered to Great Britain, in consideration of certain concessions which she gives us by her Navigation Act of last January. The second demand was, that the American registers shall be given to British vessels. The third, that the contemplated modifications of our tariff should not be made, and the British Minister took especial occasion to say if this be not done, it will produce a disagreeable effect on public opinion in England.

The subject should not be transferred from Congress to the Executive, nor be matter for negotiation. He quoted from the Navigation Act, and said it stood on statute book subject to repeal by the Queen and Privy Council, in whole or in part, at any moment; therefore, we should not give her any portion of our coasting trade, or modify our tariff to suit her. She has given little, and would take much. She has no right to ask for the coasting trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Before we consent to this, we [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Burt said he was instructed by the Committee to say further that they ask their report to be laid on the table, and printed; and so soon as the report and other documents shall be printed, they would feel it to be their duty to move to take it up for the purpose of being referred or considered by the House.

Mr. Brooks then gave a history of the Galphin Claim in all its ramifications. He opposed it, as unjust, and said the settlement of interest was left as a legacy of mischief to the incoming Administration.

Mr. Burt said it was not for him to conjecture as to what source Mr. Brooks had applied himself—but he (Burt) could say, Mr. Brooks, had not had the aid of any member of the Committee.

On his motion, the report was read. The first part goes into a minute history of the claim, and concludes with the following investigation of Mr. Crawford's relation and conduct in this claim. The Committee deemed it their duty to request Gov. Crawford to appear before them, and make such statement as would make them to understand his connection with the claim, and as he should think proper, on his own part. He did appear and make a statement, which he subsequently reduced to writing, and also answered inquiries proposed by the Committee. From his statement it appears that he became agent or counsel for the claim by a power of attorney, executed by Milledge Galphin, executor of Thos. Galphin, who was the son and executor of George Galphin, on the 7th of February, 1833.

By agreement with the party on the 23rd of May, 1833, he was entitled to receive for his services, without any other charge to his principal, one-half of the whole claim, or of such part of it as should be realized. A supplemental agreement by the parties, explanatory of the foregoing, was entered into on the 19th of January, 1835, by which it was stipulated, that on the pecuniary advances and professional services of Governor Crawford, should be the consideration for one-half of the nett profit of the claim, and that all advances to or contracts made by him with the other persons concerning the claim, should be deducted from the sum to be realized from the claim before its division. Gov. Crawford endeavored to obtain payment of the claim by the treaty of New Echota, with the Cherokee Indians, in 1835.

Failing in that, it was presented to the Legislature of Georgia, in 1837, and continued to be urged before the Legislature of that State until 1842. Gov. Crawford, who was a member of that body, avowed his interest in this claim, and urged in debate its payment, but declined to vote upon it. In May, 1848, he arrived in this city, on his way to the Philadelphia Convention, and remained about a day; and on his return from Philadelphia he reached this city in the morning, departed for his residence in Georgia that night. He did not again visit the city until after the passage of the law, and was absent from it when the bill passed the Senate and House of Representatives. In February, 1849, he again came to the city. In March following he entered upon the duties of Secretary of War, and from that time he took no steps to prosecute the claim for interest, until he was urged to do so by his principal. As his interest was contingent and secondary, he did not think he could refuse to have it urged as desired.

About the middle of May, 1849, he disclosed to the President the condition of the claim and his relation to it; that he had been prosecuting it before Congress and elsewhere, since 1833; that it had been allowed by Congress, was pending before the Treasury Department, and he had an interest in it. He did not state the character or amount of the claim, the extent of his interest in it, or the name of the claimant [illegible] enter into any of the det[illegible], nor did he President repl[illegible] of the claim. The pre[illegible], that in his opinion, none of the [illegible] individual rights of Gov. Crawford had been curtailed by his acceptance of office.—He employed Judge Joseph Bryan to prosecute the claim, and promised him three thousand dollars of the claim should it be allowed and paid. He supervised and aided in preparing Mr. Bryan's arguments in support of the claim, but denies that his interest in it was, at any time before the payment of the claim, made known to any officer of the Government who was charged with its adjustment, by his authority or with his consent.

On the 8th of May, Gov. Crawford addressed a communication to the Committee, informing them that he desired to state a conversation of his with the President in March, 1850. From this statement it appears that, in the latter conversation, the President had the impression from the first conversation that the claim was before Congress.

Although as to this his memory was indistinct, the matter having passed from his mind, until the claim attracted public notice; that the President told Gov. Crawford, although he did not recollect to have been told by him that the claim had been allowed by Congress, and was pending before the Treasury Department, yet he did not see, if he had been so informed, how he could have given any other opinion than he had given; that, being at the head of the War Department, and agent of the claimants, did not deprive him of the rights he may have had as such agent, nor would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the Secretary of the Treasury suspended.

The President added that, in his opinion, the claim was a just one; and under the law of Congress, it should have been paid, no matter who were the parties interested in it, and that this was one to the credit and good faith of the Government.

The decision of the question of interest on the claim of Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, was urged by Governor Crawford, and [illegible]

[illegible]

General News.

The Tea Culture in South Carolina.—Dr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, S. C., in a letter dated May 1st, speaks of his experiments in growing tea in this country as highly successful. The plant maintains its original physiology and follows its Chinese paternity, putting out its foliage at the same period that it does in China.—All Dr. Smith's plants have taken root, the buds began to develope leaves about the 20th of April, though the spring has been backward, and he could at this time collect sufficient quantity of leaves to make first rate tea. He says the leaves are most tender and delicate, and he can now understand why it is that we cannot obtain the first quality of tea from China. The first growth of the leaf is so delicate that it is quite impossible to divest it of humidity by firing or roasting to sustain so long a voyage, besides the almost certainty of utterly destroying its rich and precious aroma. When the tea is cultivated here, this process of roasting may be dispensed with. With variety of soil, abundance of cheap land, and facilities of transportation, Dr. S. thinks that if we do not cultivate our own tea, we ought to be tributary to those who call us barbarians.—Every farmer, certainly in the Middle and Southern States, may grow his own tea in his own garden, without the slightest interference with his ordinary agricultural pursuits. We think now that it is demonstrated that tea will grow here, some of our agricultural societies should offer premiums for the first and best supply of tea grown upon American soil.

Old Bullion and Mr. Grund.—Mr. Grund, correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, has been writing a series of pungent paragraphs against Benton and his hostility to the Compromise Committee. A few days ago, Mr. Grund met Mr. Benton in the ante-chamber of the Senate, when the following short conversation took place:

Mr. Grund (bowing politely)—Ah! Good morning, Colonel Benton, how is your health this morning, sir?

Mr. Benton—Your name, sir, I believe is Grund?

Mr. Grund—Yes, sir, th[illegible]

Mr. Benton—[illegible] is my name. Bal[illegible]—And you write letters for the [Balti]more Sun, over the signature of X?

Mr. Grund—Yes, sir, that is my signature.

Mr. Benton—Well, sir, I have only to say, that while I stand your abuse, I can dispense with your bows. Good morning, sir.

Mr. Grund (bowing again)—Good morning, sir.—*Exeunt omnes.*

American Medical Association.—This body, which has been in session at Cincinnati for several days, adjourned sine die on Friday, 10th instant, to meet at Charleston, South Carolina, in May next. The series of resolutions adopted, declare in favor of requiring a more thorough course of medical education, and for discharging a physician from the regular profession, when he "resorts to patent medicine and nostrums." As a means of suppressing the fabrication and sale of spurious and adulterated drugs, State and local societies are requested to annually appoint Boards to procure and examine specimens of drugs from the stores within their limits—the respectable druggists and apothecaries co-operating and forming societies and colleges for the promotion of pharmaceutical knowledge; and a committee of one from each State is to collect information and report on the subject of these bad drugs at the next meeting of the Association.

Flood in the Mississippi.—The New Orleans papers, received recently, contain accounts of a flood in the Mississippi, and the inundation of the country. From Natchez to Milliken's Bend, it is estimated that at least 150,000 acres of land, which had been planted in cotton, are now under water, and hundreds of the finest plantations entirely ruined. The river now extends from Natchez to the Hills of Ouachita, a distance of over 40 miles, and everything has been swept away. [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Dr. Johnson [illegible] new work he was e[illegible] ting nothing just at [illegible] but doctor," said sh[illegible] I should be always [illegible] sure of it." "Pray [illegible] you sincerely think [illegible] the Hellespont men[illegible] swimming?"

☞ That is a p[illegible] poets—

"Woman is th[illegible]
If man's the h[illegible]

When the heart is [illegible] astray.

☞ Summer sha[illegible] of black-silk, with [illegible] cashmere patterns. [illegible] inches deep, the em[illegible] yellow predominatin[g] [illegible]

CATTLE MARKETS.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

May, 1850.	Sun rises	[illegible]
25 Saturday,	4 45	[illegible]
26 Sunday,	4 44	[illegible]
27 Monday,	4 43	[illegible]
28 Tuesday,	4 43	[illegible]
29 Wed'sday,	4 42	[illegible]
30 Thursday,	4 41	[illegible]
31 Friday,	4 41	[illegible]
1 Saturday,	4 40	[illegible]

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock	[illegible]
May 12	60	[illegible]
13,	63	[illegible]
14,	67	[illegible]
15,	58	[illegible]
16,	62	[illegible]
17,	65	[illegible]
18,	54	[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE WEEK LATER.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

[illegible]

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS, MAY 18.

[illegible]

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

[illegible]

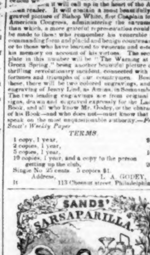
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] $2.00
[illegible] $1.50
[illegible] $20.00
[illegible] $40.00
[illegible] advance.

[illegible]

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

[illegible]



SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAHAM---JUNE---JULY.

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNION.

THE JUNE NUMBER CONTAINS ORIGINAL ARTICLES FROM

Henry W. Longfellow,	Grace Greenwood,
E. P. Whipple,	Miss Virginia L. Smith,
Thos. Buchanan Read,	Sarah Helen Whitman,
Geo. D. Prentice,	F. E. F.
Rev. J. N. Danforth,	A New Contributor,
H. C. Moorhead,	Miss Enna Duval,
Henry Wm. Herbert,	Mrs. E. J. Eames,
William H. C. Hosmer,	Annie Drinker,
Henry B. Hirst,	Miss M. J. Windle,
James S. Wallace,	J. W. Wall,
Henry K. Fenner, U.S.A.,	Thomas S. Donoho,
Wm. P. Brannan,	William M. Briggs,
R. J. De Cordova,	J. R. Barrick.

ORIGINAL STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

THE QUEEN OF THE WOODS—A line and stipple by Tucker.

THE JOLLY RIDE—a mezzotint and stipple by Butler.

MONTHLY FASHIONS—copy of Paris plate, colored.

THE SMOKER—designed by Dallas, engraved by Brightly.

BUENA VISTA—designed by Dallas, engraved by Brightly.

BASS FISHING—designed by Dallas, engraved by Brightly.

GOLD FISH—designed by H. A. Stevens, engraved by Brightly.

MUSIC—The Melodies of Many Lands. Words by Chas. Jefferies. Music by Charles W. Glover.

SPECIMEN JULY NUMBER.

Our friends who may wish to make Clubs for the new volume, which commences with the next number, will be promptly *supplied with specimen numbers*. They will please notify us at an early day. The July number will be a gem. An exchange, speaking of our Jenny Lind portrait, says, "It is a diamond, worth more than a million pebbles."

GREAT OFFERS TO "GRAHAM'S SUBSCRIBERS."

For $3, remitted to us (134 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,) for the volume from July, 1850, to July, 1851, we will send as premiums, TWO magnificent engravings—"THE FIRST PRAYER," 18 inches wide and 24 inches long, a new and splendid mezzotint of a mother teaching her child the first and holiest duty of life. The most perfect print of the season. And also, "CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN."

For $5, in advance, for two years; or for two subscribers one year, we will send "THE FIRST PRAYER," and also, "CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN," a new and most exquisite mezzotint and stipple engraving, 14 inches wide, by 18 inches long. This is a most superb engraving, done in the finest style of art.

As this is the last offer we shall ever make of premiums to Graham's Magazine, we hope that each one of our subscribers will embrace the opportunity now afforded to supply himself, or herself, with these beautiful cabinet pictures. The engravings can be sent by mail, carefully packed upon wooden rollers, to prevent their being cracked or soiled; or by express to cities or towns.

The literary matter will be of a far higher order than has been given by the magazines.

[illegible]

"THE UNION"

NOT ONLY "SAFE" BUT ALWAYS TRIUMPHANT.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE

FOR JUNE,

Completes VOL. VI., and is Equal if not Superior to any yet Published.

13 Embellishments:

26 Original Contributors.

The Embellishments alone are worth the price of the Number—Witness the following List:

1. Affection of the Indians for Las Casas. *A full page Mezzotinto Engraving, by Sartain, after a design by Colin.*
2. The Mother's Blessing. *A full page Line Engraving, by Rice & Buttre, after a design by Topham.*
3. Portrait of Jenny Lind. A full page Tinted Engraving, by Gihon.
4. Coast of the Red Sea.
5. Summer in the Country.
6. Music. The Exile's Home. Words by E. J. Gill. Music by Labarsky.
7. Fashions. A full page Engraving, giving four of the latest styles of Paris Fashions.
8. Castle Building. A large Wood-Cut, by Gihon, after an original design by Elliott, illustrating Stoddard's Castle in the Air.
9. Arnold De Winkelried. A large Wood-Cut, by Gihon, after an original design by Elliott, illustrating Grace Greenwood's Poem.
10. Fashions. A large Wood-Cut, giving two of the latest styles of out-door dress.
11—12. Fashions. Two Wood-Cuts, giving the fashions for Home Toilette, and for girls' out-door dress.
13. Fashions. A Wood-Cut, giving the latest style of Toilettes de Ville.

Miss BREMER contributes a

BIOGRAPHY OF JENNY LIND

in this number.

The other literary articles are from the pens of the following Celebrated Authors:—

Harriet Martineau,	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Edith May,	Mary Spencer Pease,
R. H. Stoddart,	Rev. W. H. Furness, D.D.
Frances S. Osgood,	Eugene Lies,
Major Richardson,	Wm. P. Mulchinock,
Mrs. E. S. Swift,	G. W. H.,
Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton,	Grace Greenwood,
Miss C. M. Sedgwick,	Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,
W. Gilmore Simms,	Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D.,
Eliza L. Sproat,	Erastus W. Ellsworth,
Frederika Bremer,	A. B. C.,
Thomas Buchanan Read,	Prof. Hart.

The Commencement of Volumes.—Sartain's Magazine is divided into two Volumes yearly, commencing severally in January and July. We have full sets from January, 1850. Subscribers therefore can commence with either January, 1850, or July, 1850.

Our July Number.—The first number of our new [illegible]

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

FROM GRACE'S MAGAZINE.

THE GOLD-SEEKER.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

I was upon a southern desert, and beneath a burning sky,
That a pilgrim to the gold-mines must, o'erwearied, down to die!
He was young, and fair, and slender, but he bore a sullen brow—
Through the march so long and toilsome he had bravely held his port.
His complexion was embrowned, with tiled wood and pitying look,
As to fever-thirst he panted, the "last for the water brook."
While their low and deep outpouring on his brow and parched lips,
Seemed they'd only but quicken glancing, look the weary march again,
Onward pressing toward the waters, gleaming far across the plain.
Silent line the one footsteps, to the lone of pain and fear,
While their farewells and their footsteps die upon him falling not;
With the withered leaf his death-mark, 'neath the burning heat of day,
All unheeding and unheeding, for his soul is far away!
In the dear home of his childhood, in a pleasant northern land,
He beholds about him waiting the familiar household band;
Sees, pervasive, his father coming homeward, through the twilight gray—
Listens to his merry brothers, laughing in their glad free-dance in it; and I really enjoyed her selfishness.
Feels the fond arms of his mother, as of old, about him thrown;
And the last mouth of his sister pressing soft against his own!
And he sees of night encircling them the thick locks of his hair;
Can upon his brow they're falling—but it never throbs nor stirs—
And his parched lips they moisten, but those lips shall thirst no more!

His companions gather at morning—come to look on his dead face,
Come to lay him in his grave-out, in that dreary desert place;
Where the tropic sun glows fiercely on the wide, interminal plain,
And where poor, frail dust darkest heavens, rushing floods of water pour!
Where 'mid scenes the wild-bird's screaming, and the wolf-howl's mocking echo,
And the tramp of herded beasts shall go thundering o'er his sleep.

There are piteous records of mourning in a far off northern home,
Where o'er childhood's fading dawn light children have spent a bitter, grievous day;
There are heard a mother's wailings, and a sister's broken sighs;
There a voiceless sorrow rendeth the clear deeps of maiden eyes.

In their tearful dreams, at midnight, they behold him set to die,
With the hard, but ground beneath him, and above a heaven all—
In his dashing, in his clearing, in his pain and wild delirium,
Vainly calling on his dear ones, through the lonely desert air;
Oh, the bitter self-reproaches mingled in the cup they drain!
Oh, their poor hearts, pierced and tortured by a sharp remorseful pain—
That they sent their best and dearest from his home's sheltering fold,
In the coolness of adventure, on that pilgrimage of gold.

Pictures of Life.

TRAVELLING A TOUCHSTONE
A PARTY OF PLEASURE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

This suited the latter extremely well, who were not less (only not so openly) charmed with the gentleman. And the next day a letter here was answer for their starting than usual, as the conveyance was their own.

"Mrs. Castleton ready?" said Harry Mercdith, in a tone of suppressed impatience, the next morning. "It's most nine o'clock, and we want to have boss off at eight."

"Oh, no!" replied Mark, in a low voice. "I doubt whether we get off to-day, Harry. She says there's no hurry, as we have no notion." At this, with all pretty much as she is the most provoking woman."

"Where is Mary Rendall?" he asked.

"Helping her," continued his sister. "I came away in perfect exasperation and desire to see my husband's being cross to her, I think he's a perfect marvel of patience."

"I declare I am beginning to think so, too," said Harry. "Well, to-morrow we take the boat on the lake, thank fortune! so there'll be no more running back for flowers or bags."

In spite of little disturbance, however, the presence of the two young strangers, who kept Mrs. Castleton in high good-humor, and the two days' stage-ride (really very delightful) at the new they had reached the land, and were on the broad and beautiful Ontario.

"Ha, Ruth, put on your cloak," said Mrs. Mercdith, to her sister. "It's morning air is very keen."

"I can't find it, Harry," she replied.

"How could you leave it?" he said, quite provoked. "You will catch your death of cold." And a great old cloak beside for the morning cloak, every body getting up and looking under chairs and locked benches; and poor Ruth, quite disconcerted at discomposing so many persons, was saying all the time, "Oh, it's no matter, Harry." But he only replied, "Be still, my dear, Ruth. You'll be ill." When the general search having reached Mrs. Castleton, she said,

"What are you looking for, Mr. Mercdith?"

"Ruth's cloak, for mercy's sake!"

"Oh, I have it on," she calmly replied. "I could not find mine. It's somewhere in the lady's cabin," she continued, turning to Ruth, without, however, making any offer of returning Ruth her own.

"Go and get it, Ruth," said her brother.

She went, and a few minutes returned with not the cloak; and, in answer to Mr. Mercdith's remonstrance, said, in a low voice:

"I cannot take it, Harry: that one is so bad dame there that I could not stand it; and there's such a commotion, it's impossible to get any thing."

"Meredith insisted, however, again. "I'm not coaxing already!" and that time he accompanied his sister, and presently they returned with the cloak, which I shall not here describe, as the hood to Mrs. Castleton politely, who took it so quietly as if it had been quite a matter of course, and as she returned Ruth her own, said,

"I hope you have not taken cold. You look quite blue," and she continued to gaze at her, with an air of surprise, at anybody's being so cold and looking so ill.

"Sutherland," said he found a few days after, "your pretty Miss Castleton's a bore, and her vexed master and disdainy carelessness. I mean to cut the whole and turned off the handle myself. I don't ask you, however, to do so, too, if you prefer remaining with them."

"No," replied Sutherland, "I believe you are right. Pretty women are very charming at home, and in ball-rooms, but it is, as you say, a bore to be tied to them in travelling."

"The girls are nice girls," pursued the other; "if it were not for this spoil beauty, I would rather remain with them than not." So it was determined between them that they should go on in the night train, and as free themselves from the rest of the party, who they would meet again at Niagara."

How strange," said Mrs. Castleton, as her husband consented to her the advice of the young men, who effected a sudden haste that must carry them immediately on. "I declare it's quite rude," she continued, somewhat offended.

"I am not at all surprised," said Henry Meredith, quietly.

"It's very provoking," said Ruth, who has what her brother meant, and all the ladies were for the first time quite noisy. Mrs. Castleton, for she missed the admiration of the two handsome, fashionable, agreeable young men; Ruth, because she was angry with Mrs. Castleton in being the cause of their being driven away, and Grace, and less put out than the other two at losing the society of their agreeable travelling companions—all but Mary, were in thorough bad humor.

"I've seen in hour the loss of our new friends very unphilosophically," said Harry Meredith.

"They were very pleasant additions to our party," she replied, good-humoredly, "but as we started without them, and without any idea or knowledge of them, I do not think they are at all essential to our having quite as agreeable a journey as we anticipated."

"What a sweet tempered creature she is," said Harry, pleased with the calmness with which she received the loss of the two heroes.

"Oh," replied Ruth, "it is very enough for her to keep her temper. Two have not left the party."

"I," he ejaculated, looking amazed.

"You," pursued the sister, "I've seen almost as much of a stranger to her, and quite as agreeable as the author of the other two."

"Thank you," he said he, laughing. "I have been uneasy in that you and Grace do not value me as highly."

"You are my brother," she replied, "and Grace has known me since she was a baby. There is no throwing the light of imagination round a man so circumstanced."

Harry laughed, and he did not like Mary the less for his sister's explanation of her good temper.

"Mrs. Castleton," he said, "I've been to look at the trains. There's only one more to-day, and another in the morning, and another in the third. I presume you'll take the one on the second."

"Oh, yes," she replied, "I never invent more stairs than necessary."

"So I perceive," he replied; and presently he came back with a smiling expression in his face. That man never could see a calm cause of what was the matter to which he replied each time differently.

But the hour better. Something evidently pleased him very much.

"It's extremely cold," said Mrs. Castleton, as she drew herself up in her shawl. "I was afraid we had a little fire."

"You had better go up stairs as soon as your dinner is ready," said her husband, with a look of great kindness, "the passenger came to shut them in their rooms, shivering and blue, she hid the girls good; let it stand to reason that a gentleman on a boat he must shirts at seethem. I may its anchorage in cut kilim a darned better-red with a fire-place."

"Oh, I am sorry," said Mary, "for she seemed really suffering. I did not know it. If I had—"

"Yes," said Harry, with an admiring look, "you would have given her your cloak to keep you if you knew it, so I said nothing about it."

"You are right, Harry; I am glad of it," said Ruth. "There's no reason why we should not be comfortable, too, to good-night to you."

And so she small entered, she continued.

A very bright idea of Harry's; and new, girls, don't let us go in this train, but wait for the next